



Identifiable parameters for parallel robots kinematic calibration

Sébastien Besnard, Wisama Khalil

► To cite this version:

Sébastien Besnard, Wisama Khalil. Identifiable parameters for parallel robots kinematic calibration. ICRA-IEEE Robotics and Automation Conference, 2001, Seoul, South Korea. pp.2859-2866. hal-00401752

HAL Id: hal-00401752

<https://hal.science/hal-00401752>

Submitted on 6 Jul 2009

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Identifiable Parameters for Parallel Robots Kinematic Calibration

S. BESNARD, W. KHALIL

Institut de Recherche en Communications et Cybernétique de Nantes, U.M.R. CNRS 6597
1, rue de la Noë, B.P. 92101 F-44321 Nantes Cedex 3, France
Wisama.Khalil@ircyn.ec-nantes.fr

Abstract

This paper presents a numerical method for the determination of the identifiable parameters of parallel robots. The special case of Stewart-Gough 6 degrees-of-freedom parallel robots is studied for classical and self calibration methods, but this method can be generalized to any kind of parallel robot. The method is based on QR decomposition of the observation matrix of the calibration system. Numerical relations between the identifiable and non identifiable parameters can be obtained.

1. Introduction

The classical methods for parallel robot calibration need external sensors to measure the position and orientation of the mobile platform [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]. The calibration problem is formulated in terms of minimizing the difference between the measured and computed motorized joint variables, it uses the inverse kinematic model which is easy to calculate for parallel robots. Self calibration methods using extra sensors on the passive joints have been also proposed for parallel robots [6] [7] [8] [9]. These methods are based on the use of redundant sensors on the passive joints and to adjust the values of the kinematic parameters in order to minimize a residual between the measured and the calculated values of the angles of these joints. As many parallel robots don't have redundant sensors on the passive joint, mechanical constraints on the leg can also be used [10] [11].

For some calibration methods, all the geometric parameters cannot be identified. In previous work, the identifiable parameters of parallel robots are derived by intuition. In the case of serial robots, the identifiable parameters are computed from a QR decomposition of the analytical observation matrix [12]. We propose to extend this method for parallel robots even in the case where the Jacobian matrix cannot be obtained analytically.

2. Description of the robot

The parallel robot studied here is the Stewart-Gough 6 degrees of freedom robot (Figure 1). The base

connections are composed of Universal joints (U-joints) and the platform connections are composed of Spherical joints (S-joints). The centers of the U-joints and S-joints are denoted by A_i and B_i ($i = 1$ to 6) respectively. The configuration of the parallel robot is given by the (6x1) vector L representing the leg lengths A_iB_i for $i=1, \dots, 6$:

$$L = [l_1 \ l_2 \ l_3 \ l_4 \ l_5 \ l_6]^T \quad (1-a)$$

Typically each variable is given as:

$$l_i = q_i + q_{off,i} \quad (1-b)$$

where q_i is the prismatic position sensor reading and $q_{off,i}$ is a fixed offset value.

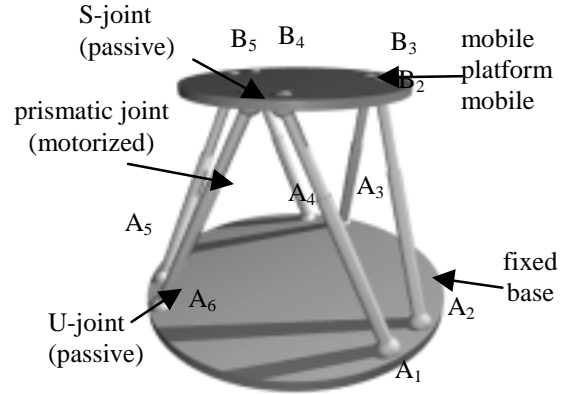


Figure 1: Stewart-Gough parallel robot

Let the frame F_0 be fixed with respect to the base and frame F_m fixed to the movable platform, such [7]:

- A_1 is the origin of frame F_0 , while the x_0 axis is determined by (A_1A_2) and x_0y_0 plane is determined by the points A_1, A_2 and A_6 .

- similarly, B_1 is the origin of frame F_m , while B_1B_2 represents its x_m axis and $B_1B_2B_6$ its x_my_m plane.

With this definition of F_0 and F_m we have:

$${}^0P_{x_{A1}} = {}^0P_{y_{A1}} = {}^0P_{z_{A1}} = {}^0P_{y_{A2}} = {}^0P_{z_{A2}} = {}^0P_{z_{A6}} = 0$$

$${}^mP_{x_{B1}} = {}^mP_{y_{B1}} = {}^mP_{z_{B1}} = {}^mP_{y_{B2}} = {}^mP_{z_{B2}} = {}^mP_{z_{B6}} = 0$$

Where ${}^jP_{Pi}$ denotes the coordinates of the point P_i with respect to coordinate system F_j and:

$${}^jP_{Pi} = [{}^jP_{x_{Pi}} \ {}^jP_{y_{Pi}} \ {}^jP_{z_{Pi}}]^T$$

Thus, the robot is described by 24 constant parameters which may be not equal to zero.

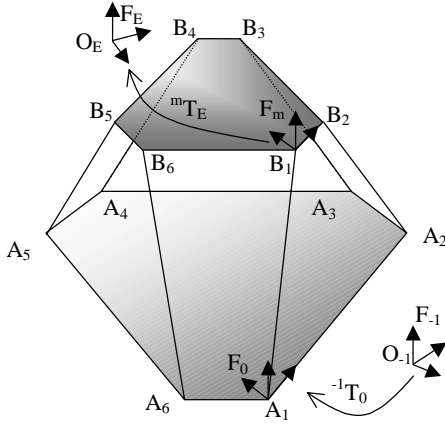


Figure 2: Definition of the frames

The (4x4) transformation matrix between frames F_0 and F_m giving the location (position and orientation) of the platform with respect to the base is denoted by:

$${}^0T_m = \begin{bmatrix} {}^0A_m & {}^0P_m \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The location of frame F_0 with respect to the world reference frame F_1 of the environment is given by a transformation matrix Z . In addition, the matrix E denotes the location of the end-effector frame F_E in frame F_m (cf. Figure 2). The location of the end-effector frame relative to the world reference frame is:

$${}^{-1}T_E = Z \cdot {}^0T_m \cdot E \quad (3)$$

Thus, the coordinates of A_i relative to frame F_1 are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^{-1}P_{A_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^{-1}T_0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} {}^0P_{A_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = Z \cdot \begin{bmatrix} {}^0P_{A_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

The coordinates of point B_i relative to frame F_E are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^E P_{B_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^E T_m \cdot \begin{bmatrix} {}^m P_{B_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = E \cdot \begin{bmatrix} {}^m P_{B_i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The matrices Z and E can be defined using 6 independent parameters. Thus, we can describe the geometry of the robot using 36 constant parameters: either by ${}^{-1}P_{Ai}$ and ${}^E P_{Bi}$, or by ${}^0P_{Ai}$, ${}^mP_{Bi}$ and the matrices E and Z . The total number of parameters is thus equal to 42, after taking into account the 6 joint variables.

For the calibration, we propose to use the coordinates of points A_i and B_i in frames F_1 and F_E respectively in order to have homogeneous parameters to identify (only lengths). From these coordinates, it is easy to find the transformations Z and E , and the coordinates of the points of the base and the platform in frames F_0 and F_m .

2.1 Kinematic modeling

The inverse kinematic model (IKM) which computes the leg lengths vector for a desired ${}^{-1}T_E$ is unique and easy to obtain [13]. While, the direct kinematic model (DKM), which gives the matrix ${}^{-1}T_E$ as a function of a given leg lengths vector, is difficult to obtain analytically and up to 40 solutions may exist [14]. A numerical iterative method based on the inverse Jacobian matrix is used to find a local solution for the DKM.

3. General calibration models

The aim of the kinematic calibration is to estimate accurately the geometric parameters. All the calibration methods are based on calculating a function, for sufficient number of configurations, in terms of the robot parameters and some external variables. The model parameters are estimated by minimizing this function by solving a nonlinear system of equations. The general form of the calibration equation is:

$$F(Q, X, \eta) = \begin{Bmatrix} f_1(q^1, x^1, \eta) \\ \vdots \\ f_e(q^e, x^e, \eta) \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (6)$$

where η denotes the geometric parameters, $Q = \{q^1, \dots, q^e\}^T$ contains the prismatic positions of the robot for e different configurations, and $X = \{x^1, \dots, x^e\}^T$ are the corresponding external measured variables such as the Cartesian coordinates. This nonlinear optimization problem can be solved by the *leastsq* function of Matlab based on the Levenberg-Marquardt method.

Supposing that the U- and S-joints are perfect, we have to identify the error $\Delta^{-1}P_{Ai}$, $\Delta^E P_{Bi}$, $\Delta q_{off,i}$ (with $i = 1, \dots, 6$). They will be collected in the vector $\Delta\eta$. Before solving the calibration equation, it is important to define the identifiable parameters, because only these parameters can

be identified without ambiguity. We propose to determine these parameters using QR decomposition of the observation matrix of the linearized model of randomly e configurations satisfying the constraints of the calibration procedure. The outlines of this algorithm is given references[12,15]. The linearized equations corresponding to the nonlinear equation (6) can be written as:

$$\Delta Y(Q, X, \eta) = W(Q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta + \rho \quad (7)$$

where ΔY is the difference between the model and the real robot, W is the (r, np) observation matrix of the system, with np the number of geometric parameters and $r \gg np$,

The vector ρ indicates the residual errors owing to noise or modeling errors.

For parallel robots, the observation matrix W can be obtained analytically for the calibration method which is based on the IKM. For all the other methods we have to calculate W numerically by supposing small variations ε on each geometric parameter and calculating the corresponding ΔY_i . The j^{th} column of W corresponding to that parameter will be computed as $\Delta Y/\varepsilon$. Good results are obtained with $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$ meter for each parameter.

The number of the identifiable parameters denoted by b . The QR decomposition will provide as a set of identifiable parameters those corresponding to the first b independent columns of W . We assign a priority number to each parameter, the parameters with higher priority will be placed at first in η . We place at first the offsets $q_{\text{off},i}$ (priority 3), and we place at the end the 12 coordinates of the points defining frames F_0 and F_m (${}^{-1}P_{x_{A1}}, {}^{-1}P_{y_{A1}}, {}^{-1}P_{y_{A2}}, {}^{-1}P_{z_{A1}}, {}^{-1}P_{z_{A2}}, {}^{-1}P_{z_{A6}}, {}^EP_{x_{B1}}, {}^EP_{y_{B1}}, {}^EP_{y_{B2}}, {}^EP_{z_{B1}}, {}^EP_{z_{B2}}, {}^EP_{z_{B6}}$) (priority 1), the other parameters will get priority 2 and will be placed after the offset parameters in the following order:

${}^{-1}P_{x_{A2}}, \dots, {}^{-1}P_{x_{A6}}, {}^{-1}P_{y_{A3}}, \dots, {}^{-1}P_{y_{A6}}, {}^{-1}P_{z_{A3}}, \dots, {}^{-1}P_{z_{A6}}$, then ${}^EP_{x_{B2}}, \dots, {}^EP_{x_{B6}}, {}^EP_{y_{B3}}, \dots, {}^EP_{y_{B6}}, {}^EP_{z_{B3}}, \dots, {}^EP_{z_{B6}}$.

4. Application to calibration methods

We compute the identifiable parameters for several calibration methods for the parallel robot whose nominal parameters are given in Table 1. The obtained identifiable parameters are valid for any robot of the Stewart-Gough type. The grouping relations of the non identifiable parameters are functions of the numerical values of the geometric parameters.

leg	1	2	3	4	5	6
${}^{-1}P_{x_{Ai}}$	0	0,8426	0,9382	0,5168	0,3258	-0,0955
${}^{-1}P_{y_{Ai}}$	0	0	0,1654	0,8952	0,8952	0,1654
${}^{-1}P_{z_{Ai}}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
${}^EP_{x_{Bi}}$	0	0,1042	0,3340	0,2819	-0,1777	-0,2298
${}^EP_{y_{Bi}}$	0	0	0,3980	0,4883	0,4883	0,3980
${}^EP_{z_{Bi}}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$q_{\text{off},i}$,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85	0,85

Table 1: Nominal values of the geometric parameters

4.1 Calibration using the IKM

Measuring the location of the platform, the inverse kinematic model (IKM) can be used to compute the 6 leg lengths of the robot. The calibration method consists in minimizing the residual between the computed and the measured prismatic variables [2].

The equation for each leg and each configuration is:

$$\Delta q_i = \frac{1}{L_i} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left({}^{-1}P_{A_i} - {}^{-1}A_E \cdot {}^EP_{B_i} - {}^{-1}P_E \right)^T \\ - \left({}^{-1}P_{A_i} - {}^{-1}A_E \cdot {}^EP_{B_i} - {}^{-1}P_E \right)^T \cdot {}^{-1}A_E \\ - L_i \end{array} \right]^T \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \Delta {}^{-1}P_{A_i} \\ \Delta {}^EP_{B_i} \\ \Delta q_{\text{off},i} \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

Applying this equation for the 6 legs of the robot and e configurations, we have the relation:

$$\Delta Q = W(X, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (9)$$

where ΔQ is the difference between the measured prismatic joint values and those computed by the IKM.

Note that the observation matrix W can be computed analytically. Using (9) for e random configurations, with $e \gg 7$ such that the number of rows of W is greater than the number of the parameters. The rank of the matrix W is 42. Thus, all the parameters can be identified. The condition number of W can be used as a measure of the excitation of the parameters by the calibration method. Using e configurations such that the number of equations is 4 times the number of parameters we find that The condition number of W is about 350.

4.2 Calibration with measurement of the position of the platform

Measuring only the position of the platform, we cannot use the IKM of the robot since we have only 3 equations to solve a system of 6 unknowns (the 6 leg lengths of the

robot). Nevertheless, using the direct kinematic model (DKM), if we consider a configuration q of the robot and p_E the measured position of the effector in frame F_{-1} , we can write the nonlinear model of calibration as:

$${}^{-1}P_E(q, \eta) - p_E = 0 \quad (10)$$

The corresponding linear differential model is:

$$\Delta p_E = \Psi(q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (11)$$

The Jacobian matrix Ψ is obtained numerically by supposing small variation on each parameter and calculating the corresponding variation on Δp_E .

Measuring the position of the end-effector for a sufficient number e of random configurations (minimum 14 configurations), we have:

$$\Delta P_E = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta p_E^1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta p_E^e \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Psi^1(q^1, \eta) \\ \vdots \\ \Psi^e(q^e, \eta) \end{Bmatrix} \cdot \Delta \eta = W(Q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (12)$$

The rank of the matrix W is obtained as 39. The identifiable parameters of the system are obtained by the QR decomposition of this matrix. Applying the rules of priority described in section 3, the errors $\Delta^E P_{y_{B2}}$, $\Delta^E P_{z_{B2}}$ and $\Delta^E P_{z_{B6}}$ are not identifiable and their effect are grouped on the other parameters which defines the positions of the S-joints on the mobile platform. We propose to fixe these parameters such that:

$${}^E P_{y_{B2}} = {}^E P_{z_{B2}} = {}^E P_{z_{B6}} = 0 \quad (13)$$

This makes that the orientation of frame E , which cannot be determined, is such that the x axis is along the measured point and the point B_2 while the xy plane is along the measured point and the points B_2 and B_6 . The condition number of the observation matrix W for this calibration method using a number of equations which is equal to 4 times the number of parameters is about 2000.

4.3 Calibration using two inclinometers

In this calibration method the rotation angles of the platform of the robot about x_m and y_m axis are measured by two inclinometers fixed on the platform [5]. For a given configuration q , the theoretical values α_1 and α_2 of the inclinometers can be computed using the DKM. These values are functions of some elements of the orientation matrix ${}^{-1}A_E$ and of the angle γ between the inclinometers axes. The linear differential model can be written as:

$$\Delta \Phi = \Psi(q, \eta, \gamma) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (14)$$

where $\Delta \Phi$ is the difference between the inclinometers measured values Φ^m and those computed by the model Φ , and Ψ is the numerical Jacobian matrix (cf. section 3).

Using a sufficient number e of configurations:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \Delta \Phi^1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta \Phi^e \end{Bmatrix} = W(Q, \eta, \gamma) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (15)$$

The rank of W is 36, there are 4 non identifiable parameters concerning the U-joints ($\Delta^1 P_{x_{A1}}$, $\Delta^1 P_{y_{A1}}$, $\Delta^1 P_{z_{A1}}$ and $\Delta^1 P_{y_{A2}}$) and 3 on the position of the S-joints ($\Delta^E P_{x_{B1}}$, $\Delta^E P_{y_{B1}}$ and $\Delta^E P_{z_{B1}}$). The effect of these parameters are grouped on the other parameters of the base (U-joints) and the platform (S-joints) respectively.

These results are confirmed by the study of the geometry of the system. The position coordinates of the inclinometers on the platform have no effect. Consequently, we can consider that the origin O_E , which cannot be determined by this method, is aligned with the origin of frame F_m . Then we have by convention:

$${}^E P_{x_{B1}} = {}^E P_{y_{B1}} = {}^E P_{z_{B1}} = 0 \quad (16)$$

Similarly, the position of the base of the robot with respect to F_{-1} has no influence on the inclinometers measurement, as well as its orientation around the vertical axis. We can define arbitrarily the origin of frame F_{-1} as A_1 and the axis x_{-1} and z_{-1} such that A_2 is in the plane $(A_1 x_{-1} z_{-1})$. Then we have by definition:

$${}^{-1} P_{x_{A1}} = {}^{-1} P_{y_{A1}} = {}^{-1} P_{z_{A1}} = {}^{-1} P_{y_{A2}} = 0 \quad (17)$$

The condition number of the linear observation matrix W for this method using a number of equations which is equal to 4 times the number of parameters is about 2000.

4.4 Calibration with mechanical constraints on the orientation of the legs

This method uses the variables of the motorized prismatic joints corresponding to configurations where either one U-joint or one S-joint is fixed by mechanical lock, thus the leg direction is constant with respect to the base or with the movable platform [11].

Each U-joint i is described by 2 angles $\theta_{1,i}$ and $\theta_{2,i}$, while each S-joint i is defined using three angles $\theta_{3,i}$, $\theta_{4,i}$ and $\theta_{5,i}$.

For a given configuration q , these angles can be computed by a generalized direct kinematic model [11]:

$$y_{u_i} = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_{1,i} \\ \theta_{2,i} \end{Bmatrix} = g(q, \eta) \quad (18), \quad y_{s_i} = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_{3,i} \\ \theta_{4,i} \\ \theta_{5,i} \end{Bmatrix} = h(q, \eta) \quad (19)$$

4.4.1 Fixing the U-joint of a leg

Supposing 2 configurations q^a and q^b for which the i^{th} U-joint has been locked. The nonlinear error function between them is given as $y_{u_i}^a(q^a, \eta) - y_{u_i}^b(q^b, \eta) = 0$

The differential equation is given as:

$$\Delta y_{u_i} = y_{u_i}^a - y_{u_i}^b = \Psi(q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (20)$$

With a sufficient number e of configurations:

$$C_{u_i} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta y_{u_i}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_{u_i}^{e-1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_{u_i}^1 - y_{u_i}^2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{u_i}^{e-1} - y_{u_i}^e \end{Bmatrix} = W(Q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (21)$$

The rank of W is 29, giving 7 non identifiable parameters of the base and 6 non identifiable parameters for the platform. The interpretation of this result is given in section 4.4.4. The condition number of the observation matrix for this method using a number of equations 4 times the number of parameters is about 2500.

4.4.2 Fixing the S-joint of a leg

Using a set of configurations $Q = \{q^1, \dots, q^e\}$ for which the i^{th} S-joint has been locked, we can write a differential linear system of equations by the use of relation (19):

$$C_{s_i} = \begin{Bmatrix} \Delta y_{s_i}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \Delta y_{s_i}^{e-1} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_{s_i}^1 - y_{s_i}^2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{s_i}^{e-1} - y_{s_i}^e \end{Bmatrix} = W(Q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (22)$$

The rank of W (which is computed numerically) is 29, this gives 6 non identifiable parameters for the base and 7 non identifiable parameters for the platform. The condition number of the linear observation matrix W for this calibration method using a number of equations which is equal to 4 times the number of parameters is about 7500.

4.4.3 Mixing the data of locking different joints

If two or more sets of configurations are used, where in

each set either an U-joint or a S-joint has been fixed, the rank of the numerical observation matrix W of the calibration system is 30. The QR decomposition of this matrix shows that 6 parameters of the base and 6 parameters of the platform are not identifiable. With the priority rules, defined in section 3, these parameters correspond to those which define the base and the end-effector transformation matrices Z and E . In practice we put them equal to zero:

$${}^1P_{x_{A_1}} = {}^1P_{y_{A_1}} = {}^1P_{z_{A_1}} = {}^1P_{y_{A_2}} = {}^1P_{z_{A_2}} = {}^1P_{z_{A_6}} = 0 \quad (23)$$

$${}^E P_{x_{B_1}} = {}^E P_{y_{B_1}} = {}^E P_{z_{B_1}} = {}^E P_{y_{B_2}} = {}^E P_{z_{B_2}} = {}^E P_{z_{B_6}} = 0 \quad (24)$$

This gives: frame $F_{.1} = F_0$ and $F_m = F_E$.

The condition number of the observation matrix W for this method using a number of equations which is equal to 4 times the number of parameters is about (with one U-joint and one S-joint locked) using four times the number of equations that are necessary is about 700.

4.4.4 Comments

This autonomous method cannot identify the Z and E elements because they have no effect on the angles of the legs with respect to the base or the platform. Thus, the maximum number of identifiable parameters by such autonomous calibration method is 30.

When only one set of configurations is used with one U-joint (respectively one S-joint) locked, a 7^{th} geometric parameter of the base (respectively of the platform) cannot be identified. In fact, placing the center of the locked joint along its leg direction will satisfy the locking constraint (cf. figure 3). That is why we have a non identifiable parameter more. This situation has not been mentioned in reference [11], but it has been shown that two different joints must be locked to get good results.

4.5 Calibration with sensors on Universal joints

Zhuang [9] has presented autonomous methods based on the use of extra sensors on some passive U-joints. Knowing a set of e random configuration Q and the real (measured) values of $\theta_{1,i}$ and $\theta_{2,i}$ of U-joint i for each configuration, the following linear differential system can be written from (18):

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \left(y_{u_i}^1 \right)^r - y_{u_i}^1 \\ \vdots \\ \left(y_{u_i}^e \right)^r - y_{u_i}^e \end{Bmatrix} = W(Q, \eta) \cdot \Delta \eta \quad (25)$$

where $(y_{u_i}^1)^T$ is the vector of the values measured for the i^{th} U-joint and $y_{u_i}^1$ is computed from the DKM.

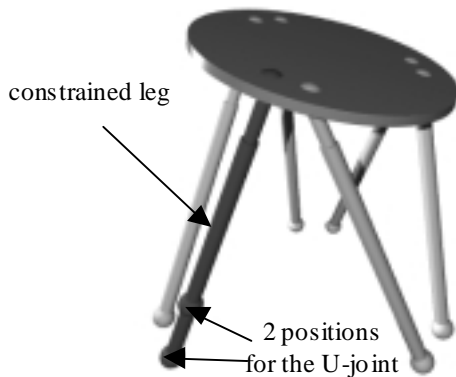


Figure 3: Two different robots with the same orientation of one leg for a given configuration q

The QR decomposition of W shows that using only one sensor reading is sufficient to identify 30 parameters which is the maximum for a self calibration method. In this case, the condition number of W is about 1500. This means that the increase of the number of measured angles increases the observability of the system, using 6 sensors on 3 passive U-joint gives reduces the condition number to about 350.

5. Conclusion

This paper presents a generalized method which gives the identifiable and non identifiable geometric parameters for the calibration methods of parallel robots. This method is based on the QR decomposition of a numerical observation matrix of the calibration system which is obtained numerically by supposing small variations on each geometric parameter of the model. Results are given for several methods, the physical interpretation of the non identifiable parameters has been given. The observability measure of each method is given by the condition number of the observation matrix of the linearized model.

References

- [1] O. Masory, J. Wang and H. Zhuang, "On the accuracy of a Stewart platform - Part II, Kinematic calibration and compensation," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Rob. and Aut.*, 1993, pp.725-731.
- [2] H. Zhuang, O. Masory and J. Yan, "Kinematic calibration of Stewart platforms using pose measurements obtained by a single theodolite," in *Proc. of IROS 1995*, pp.329-335.
- [3] H. Zhuang, J. Yan and O. Masory, "Calibration of Stewart platforms and other parallel manipulators by minimizing kinematic residuals," *J. of Rob. Systems*, **15**, 7, pp.395-405, 1998.
- [4] P. Vischer and R. Clavel, "Kinematic calibration of the parallel Delta robot," *Robotica*, **16**, pp.207-218, 1998.
- [5] S. Besnard and W. Khalil, "Calibration of parallel robots using two inclinometers", in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Rob. and Aut.*, 1999, pp.1758-1753.
- [6] C.W. Wampler, J.M. Hollerbach and T. Arai, "An implicit loop method for kinematic calibration and its application to closed-chain mechanisms," *IEEE Trans. on Rob. and Aut.*, **11**, 5, pp.710-724, 1995.
- [7] H. Zhuang and L. Liu, "Self calibration of a class of parallel manipulators," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Rob. and Aut.*, 1996, pp.994-999.
- [8] A. Nahvi, J.M. Hollerbach and V. Hayward, "Calibration of a parallel robot using multiple kinematic closed loops," in *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Rob. and Aut.*, 1994, pp.407-412.
- [9] H. Zhuang, "Self calibration of parallel mechanisms with a case study on Stewart platforms," *IEEE transaction on Rob. and Aut.*, **13**, 3, pp.387-397, 1997.
- [10] P. Maurine, K. Abe and M. Uchiyama, "Towards more accurate parallel robots," in *IMEKO-XV, 15th World Congress of Int. Measurement Confederation*, Osaka, Japan, **10**, 1999, pp.73-80.
- [11] W. Khalil and S. Besnard, "Self calibration of Stewart-Gough parallel robots without extra sensors," *IEEE transaction on Rob. and Aut.*, **15**, 6, pp.1116-1121, 1999.
- [12] W. Khalil, S. Besnard, Ph. Lemoine, "Comparison study of the geometric parameters calibration methods ", *Int. Journal of robotics and Automation*, ", Vol. 15, No. 2, pp. 56- 67, 2000,
- [13] J.P. Merlet, "Les robots parallèles," *Traité des Technologies Nouvelles, Série Robotique*, Hermès Ed., Paris, 1997.
- [14] M.L. Husty, "An Algorithm for solving the direct kinematic of Stewart-Gough-type platforms," in *Proc ARK*, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1994, pp.449-458.
- [15] W. Khalil, S. Besnard, Ph. Lemoine, "Gecaro: A system for the geometric calibration of robots", *APII-Jesa*, Vol.33, n°5-6 juillet, 1999, pp.717-739.